his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:07:30 ON 07 NOV 2005)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT
10:07:52 ON 07 NOV 2005

L1	234 S LACTOFERRIN AND FECAL?
L2	8 S L1 AND STANDARD?
L3	6 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4	10 S L1 AND CURVE?
L5	4 DUPLICATE REMOVE L4 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6	3 S L5 NOT L3

=>

his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:07:30 ON 07 NOV 2005)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT
10:07:52 ON 07 NOV 2005
L1   234 S LACTOFERRIN AND FECAL?
L2   8 S L1 AND STANDARD?
L3   6 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4   10 S L1 AND CURVE?
L5   4 DUPLICATE REMOVE L4 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6   3 S L5 NOT L3

=>

DUPLICATE 1
AN   1999:230924 BIOSIS
DN   PREV199900230924
TI   Accuracy of **fecal lactoferrin** and other stool tests
       for diagnosis of invasive diarrhea at a Colombian pediatric hospital.
AU   Ruiz-Pelaez, Juan Gabriel; Mattar, Salim [Reprint author]
CS   Facultad de Ciencias, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Cra 7 No. 40-62,
       Santafe de Bogota, Colombia
SO   Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, (April, 1999) Vol. 18, No. 4, pp.
       342-346. print.
       ISSN: 0891-3668.
DT   Article
LA   English
ED   Entered STN: 17 Jun 1999
       Last Updated on STN: 17 Jun 1999
AB   Objectives. Estimate under "real life" conditions the operating
       characteristics of several stool tests for determining whether a diarrheal
       episode is invasive-inflammatory. Design. Determination' of operating
       characteristics of diagnostic tests against a **standard** in a
       prospectively gathered sample. Setting. The emergency room of the
       largest Social Security Pediatric Hospital in Colombia serving referred
       and nonreferred patients. Patients. Stool samples from children
       attending the emergency room because of acute diarrhea (three or more
       loose stools per day lasting <7 days). Patients receiving antibiotics or
       antiparasitic medications were excluded. Interventions. Samples were
       collected in sterile containers and examined immediately for protozoa,
       fecal leukocytes, occult blood and **lactoferrin**.
       Specimens were inoculated onto culture media for common bacterial
       fecal pathogens except enteroinvasive Escherichia coli and
       Clostridium difficile. Main outcome measure. Sensitivity, specificity
       and likelihood ratios of several cutoff levels for **fecal**
       lactoferrin, **fecal** leukocytes and occult blood.
       Results. Stool samples from 500 infants and children with diarrhea were
       collected. Patients' median age was 2.66 years (range, 0.5 to 13 years),
       and 261 (52.2%) were males. In 155 (31%) cases enteroinvasive bacteria
       and/or Entamoeba histolytica were documented. **Fecal** leukocytes
       >5 had the best sensitivity (63.2%; 95% confidence interval, 55.4 to 70.5)
       and specificity (84.3%; 95% confidence interval, 80.2 to 87.9), although
       not statistically or clinically significantly different from
       lactoferrin. Conclusions. No single test or combination had
       satisfactory operating characteristics. Nevertheless the use of
       likelihood ratios derived here can help clinicians identify
       invasive-inflammatory diarrheal episodes in many instances.
CC   Medical and clinical microbiology - General and methods   36001
       Biochemistry studies - General   10060
       Pathology - Diagnostic   12504
       Pediatrics -   25000
       Immunology - General and methods   34502
IT   Major Concepts
           Infection; Methods and Techniques; Pediatrics (Human Medicine, Medical
           Sciences)
IT   Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
             fecal leukocytes: blood and lymphatics, immune system; occult
           blood: blood and lymphatics; stool: digestive system
IT   Diseases
           invasive diarrhea: digestive system disease, diagnosis
IT   Chemicals & Biochemicals
             lactoferrin: feces
IT   Methods & Equipment
           stool tests: diagnostic method
GT   Colombia (South America, Neotropical region)
ORGN   Classifier

Endospore-forming Gram-Positives   07810
       Super Taxa
         Eubacteria; Bacteria; Microorganisms
       Organism Name
         Clostridium difficle: pathogen
       Taxa Notes
         Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms
ORGN Classifier
         Enterobacteriaceae   06702
       Super Taxa
         Facultatively Anaerobic Gram-Negative Rods; Eubacteria; Bacteria;
         Microorganisms
       Organism Name
         Escherichia coli: pathogen
       Taxa Notes
         Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms
ORGN Classifier
         Hominidae   86215
       Super Taxa
         Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
       Organism Name
         human: adolescent, preadolescent, preschool, patient, infant, male
       Taxa Notes
         Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
ORGN Classifier
         Sarcodina   35300
       Super Taxa
         Protozoa; Invertebrata; Animalia
       Organism Name
         Entamoeba histolytica: pathogen
       Taxa Notes
         Animals, Invertebrates, Microorganisms, Protozoans

AN   1996:372602 BIOSIS
DN   PREV199699094958
TI   **Fecal** screening tests in the approach to acute infectious
      diarrhea: A scientific overview.
AU   Huicho, Luis [Reprint author]; Campos, Miguel; Rivera, Juan; Guerrant,
      Richard L.
CS   Lab. Biofisica, Dep. Ciencias Fisiologicas, Universidad Peruana Cayetano
      Heredia, Apartado 4314, Lima 100, Peru
SO   Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, (1996) Vol. 15, No. 6, pp. 486-494.
      ISSN: 0891-3668.
DT   Article
LA   English
ED   Entered STN: 14 Aug 1996
      Last Updated on STN: 14 Aug 1996
AB   Objective. To evaluate the value of **fecal** leukocytes,
      fecal occult blood, **fecal lactoferrin** and
      combination of **fecal** leukocytes with clinical data in the workup
      of patients with inflammatory diarrhea. Data identification. A
      systematic literature search in all languages using MEDLINE (1970 to
      1994), reference lists of articles primarily retrieved and of review
      articles and correspondence with experts in the field. Study selection.
      The search identified 2603 references, 81 of which were deemed relevant on
      the basis of prespecified selection criteria. Of these 25 contained
      sufficient data for further analysis, and thus were finally included.
      Data extraction. All data from the selected articles were extracted by
      one observer whereas the second reviewer checked these data for accuracy.
      True positive rates and false positive rates were calculated from each 2
      times 2 table. Results of data analysis. The study summarizes the
      diagnostic accuracy of the signaled tests as predictors of inflammatory
      diarrhea as defined by stool culture (the reference test). Plots of true
      positive rates against false positive rates demonstrated widely scattered
      points, indicating heterogeneity. A summary receiver operating
      characteristic **curve** was fitted to the data with the use of
      logistic transforms and weighted least squares linear regression. Of the
      25 studies analyzed 38 data points were used to construct summary receiver
      operating characteristic **curves** for index tests. Conclusions.
      Fecal lactoferrin was the most accurate index test.
      Fecal leukocytes showed the lowest performance as assessed by the
      area under the **curve**. Occult blood and combination of
      fecal leukocytes with clinical data yielded intermediate
      curves. A limited number of studies (**fecal**
      lactoferrin, and **fecal** leukocytes with clinical data)
      and methodologic flaws identified in the assessed studies must be solved
      in future primary studies to improve the usefulness of the metaanalytic
      approach used here.
CC   Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids   10064
      Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease   12508
      Digestive system - Pathology   14006
      Cardiovascular system - Blood vessel pathology   14508
      Blood - Blood and lymph studies   15002
      Blood - Blood cell studies   15004
      Blood - Lymphatic tissue and reticuloendothelial system   15008
      Medical and clinical microbiology - General and methods   36001
      Public health: epidemiology - Communicable diseases   37052
IT   Major Concepts
          Blood and Lymphatics (Transport and Circulation); Cardiovascular
          Medicine (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Epidemiology (Population
          Studies); Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences);
          Infection; Pathology
IT   Miscellaneous Descriptors
          FECAL LACTOFERRIN; INFLAMMATION; LEUKOCYTES; OCCULT
          BLOOD

```
ORGN Classifier
        Hominidae    86215
     Super Taxa
        Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
     Organism Name
        human
     Taxa Notes
        Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
ORGN Classifier
        Microorganisms    01000
     Super Taxa
        Microorganisms
     Organism Name
        microorganisms
     Taxa Notes
        Microorganisms
```

d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:59:06 ON 07 NOV 2005)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT
12:59:23 ON 07 NOV 2005

L1	79232	S (LINEAR REGRESSION)
L2	203	S L1 AND (LOG LOG)
L3	33	S L2 AND STANDARD?
L4	7	S L3 AND ASSAY?
L5	3	DUPLICATE REMOVE L4 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6	0	S L3 AND LACTOFERRIN?
L7	23	S L3 AND CONCENT?
L8	9	DUPLICATE REMOVE L7 (14 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L9	7	S L8 NOT L5
L10	5	S L2 AND REVIEW?
L11	4	DUPLICATE REMOVE L10 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L12	66036	S LINEAR AND LOG?
L13	18411	S L12 AND CONCENTRAT?
L14	1973	S L13 AND STANDARD?
L15	0	S L14 AND LACTOFERRIN?

=>

AN   1977:25451 CAPLUS
DN   86:25451
ED   Entered STN: 12 May 1984
TI   Duplicate analysis in geochemical practice. I. Theoretical approach and
      estimation of analytical reproducibility
AU   Thompson, Michael; Howarth, Richard J.
CS   Dep. Geol., Imp. Coll. Sci. Technol., London, UK
SO   Analyst (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (1976), 101(1206), 690-8
      CODEN: ANALAO; ISSN: 0003-2654
DT   Journal
LA   English
CC   79-1 (Inorganic Analytical Chemistry)
AB   Precision in a geol. analysis was estimated from duplicate results by
      obtaining lists of the means of paired results, and the corresponding
      absolute difference, arranging the lists in increasing order of
      concn. means, obtaining the mean concn. and median
      difference for groups of 11 results, ignoring any remainder <11, and
      completing the linear regression of the medians on the
      means, then multiplying the intercept, coefficient, and their std.
      errors by 1.048. For routine laboratory use, a rapid go-no go chart was used,
      of difference between results plotted against mean of duplicate results on
      log-log paper, showing 90 and 99 percentiles of the 10%
      precision function. Any precision seriously worse than 10% can be seen at
      a glance. Erroneous estimation of determination limits caused by
data-recording
      practices was discussed.
ST   geochem analysis reproducibility; precision estn analysis
IT   Geological materials
      RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
        (anal. of, precision estimation in duplicate)
IT   Statistics and Statistical analysis
        (of precision estimation in anal.)
IT   Analysis
        (precision estimation from duplicate results in)

AN   82018639 EMBASE
DN   1982018639
TI   Use of a computer to evaluate sigmoidal curves in serology by a new
      procedure.
AU   Fey H.
CS   Veter. Bacteriol. Inst., Univ. Bern, Switzerland
SO   Journal of Immunological Methods, (1981) Vol. 47, No. 1, pp. 109-112.
      CODEN: JIMMBG
CY   Netherlands
DT   Journal
FS   026   Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
      027   Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
LA   English
ED   Entered STN: 911209
      Last Updated on STN: 911209
AB   Serological **standard** curves are mostly sigmoidal in shape.
      Their transformation into straight lines by **linear**
      regression can be the source of serious error. **Log/**
      log or logit/log handling of the values can straighten the curve
      but only if their distribution is normal. A new way of calculating
      concentrations of antibody or antigen which leaves the
      standard curve unmanipulated is described. Computer programs of
      TI 59 (Texas Instruments) and - in BASIC - for a personal computer have
      been written and greatly facilitate routine work.
CT   Medical Descriptors:
      *computer model
      *serology
      computer analysis
      nonbiological model

```
d his

    (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:00:38 ON 07 NOV 2005)

    FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT
    12:01:01 ON 07 NOV 2005
L1           4 S (LACTOFERRIN STANDARD)
L2           1 DUPLICATE REMOVE L1 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3         480 S LACTOFERRIN AND STANDARD
L4          17 S L3 AND POLYCLONAL?
L5           7 DUPLICATE REMOVE L4 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6          18 S (STANDARD CURVE) AND LACTOFERRIN?
L7          11 DUPLICATE REMOVE L6 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L8          11 S L7 NOT L1
L9         128 S (FECAL LACTOFERRIN)
L10          1 S L9 AND (STANDARD CURVE)
L11         22 S L9 AND ELISA?
L12         11 DUPLICATE REMOVE L11 (11 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L13         10 S L12 NOT L8

=>
```

```
d his

        (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:00:38 ON 07 NOV 2005)

        FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT
        12:01:01 ON 07 NOV 2005
L1            4 S (LACTOFERRIN STANDARD)
L2            1 DUPLICATE REMOVE L1 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3          480 S LACTOFERRIN AND STANDARD
L4           17 S L3 AND POLYCLONAL?
L5            7 DUPLICATE REMOVE L4 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6           18 S (STANDARD CURVE) AND LACTOFERRIN?
L7           11 DUPLICATE REMOVE L6 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L8           11 S L7 NOT L1
L9          128 S (FECAL LACTOFERRIN)
L10           1 S L9 AND (STANDARD CURVE)
L11          22 S L9 AND ELISA?
L12          11 DUPLICATE REMOVE L11 (11 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L13          10 S L12 NOT L8

        =>
```

AN   1999:323112 BIOSIS
DN   PREV199900323112
TI   Development of a two-site immunoassay using **polyclonal**
     antibodies for **lactoferrin** measurement in human sera.
AU· Laktionov, P. P. [Reprint author]; Shevchuk, N. A.; Naumov, V. A.;
     Zhevachevsky, N. G.; Rykova, E. Yu.; Vlassov, V. V.
CS   Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of
     Bioorganic Chemistry, Pr. Lavrentjeva 8, Novosibirsk, 630090, Russia
SO   Voprosy Meditsinskoi Khimii, (March-April, 1999) Vol. 45, No. 2, pp.
     170-177. print.
     CODEN: VMDKAM. ISSN: 0042-8809.
DT   Article
LA   Russian
ED   Entered STN: 24 Aug 1999
     Last Updated on STN: 24 Aug 1999
AB   The two-site enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for
     lactoferrin using **polyclonal** antibodies to spatially
     distant epitopes has been developed. The assay sensitivity defined as
     minimal detectable **lactoferrin** concentration for p = 0.05 is 0,5
     ng/ml. Accuracy of the assay (variance coefficient) is 7% within the
     clinical range of antigen concentrations. Human albumin, hemoglobin, and
     transferrin in concentrations up to 5 mg/ml practically do not interfere
     with the measurement. Sera of healthy donors and viral hepatitis patients
     were investigated using the two-site ELISA. The **lactoferrin**
     content in 44 donors' sera was 130+-40 ng/ml (medium +- **standard**
     deviation). A study of the serum specimens of 95 patients with hepatitis
     A, B, and C showed significant increase in serum **lactoferrin**
     concentration: 850+-420, 780+-580, and 680+-500 ng/ml respectively. The
     assay showed good characteristics and may be recommended for
     lactoferrin measurement in patients' sera.
CC   Medical and clinical microbiology - General and methods   36001
     Biochemistry studies - General   10060
     Pathology - Diagnostic   12504
     Pathology - Therapy   12512
     Digestive system - General and methods   14001
IT   Major Concepts
        Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Gastroenterology (Human
        Medicine, Medical Sciences); Infection
IT   Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
        sera: blood and lymphatics
IT   Diseases
        viral hepatitis: viral disease
        Hepatitis, Viral, Animal (MeSH); Hepatitis, Viral, Human (MeSH)
IT   Chemicals & Biochemicals
        albumin; hemoglobin; **lactoferrin; polyclonal**
        antibodies; transferrin
IT   Methods & Equipment
        ELISA: analytical method, detection/labeling techniques
ORGN Classifier
        Hominidae   86215
     Super Taxa
        Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
     Organism Name
        human: patient
     Taxa Notes
        Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

AN   1999:323112 BIOSIS
DN   PREV199900323112
TI   Development of a two-site immunoassay using **polyclonal**
      antibodies for **lactoferrin** measurement in human sera.
AU   Laktionov, P. P. [Reprint author]; Shevchuk, N. A.; Naumov, V. A.;
      Zhevachevsky, N. G.; Rykova, E. Yu.; Vlassov, V. V.
CS   Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of
      Bioorganic Chemistry, Pr. Lavrentjeva 8, Novosibirsk, 630090, Russia
SO   Voprosy Meditsinskoi Khimii, (March-April, 1999) Vol. 45, No. 2, pp.
      170-177. print.
      CODEN: VMDKAM. ISSN: 0042-8809.
DT   Article
LA   Russian
ED   Entered STN: 24 Aug 1999
      Last Updated on STN: 24 Aug 1999
AB   The two-site enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for
      lactoferrin using **polyclonal** antibodies to spatially
      distant epitopes has been developed. The assay sensitivity defined as
      minimal detectable **lactoferrin** concentration for p = 0.05 is 0,5
      ng/ml. Accuracy of the assay (variance coefficient) is 7% within the
      clinical range of antigen concentrations. Human albumin, hemoglobin, and
      transferrin in concentrations up to 5 mg/ml practically do not interfere
      with the measurement. Sera of healthy donors and viral hepatitis patients
      were investigated using the two-site ELISA. The **lactoferrin**
      content in 44 donors' sera was 130+-40 ng/ml (medium +- **standard**
      deviation). A study of the serum specimens of 95 patients with hepatitis
      A, B, and C showed significant increase in serum **lactoferrin**
      concentration: 850+-420, 780+-580, and 680+-500 ng/ml respectively. The
      assay showed good characteristics and may be recommended for
      lactoferrin measurement in patients' sera.
CC   Medical and clinical microbiology - General and methods   36001
      Biochemistry studies - General   10060
      Pathology - Diagnostic   12504
      Pathology - Therapy   12512
      Digestive system - General and methods   14001
IT   Major Concepts
        Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Gastroenterology (Human
        Medicine, Medical Sciences); Infection
IT   Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
        sera: blood and lymphatics
IT   Diseases
        viral hepatitis: viral disease
        Hepatitis, Viral, Animal (MeSH); Hepatitis, Viral, Human (MeSH)
IT   Chemicals & Biochemicals
        albumin; hemoglobin; **lactoferrin; polyclonal**
        antibodies; transferrin
IT   Methods & Equipment
        ELISA: analytical method, detection/labeling techniques
ORGN Classifier
        Hominidae   86215
      Super Taxa
        Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
      Organism Name
        human: patient
      Taxa Notes
        Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

AN   1984:435306   CAPLUS
DN   101:35306
ED   Entered STN: 04 Aug 1984
TI   Isolation and ELISA of mouse and human **lactoferrin**
AU   Sawatzki, Guenther; Kubanek, Bernhard
CS   Dep. Transfus. Med., Univ. Ulm, Ulm, D-7900, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO   Struct. Funct. Iron Storage Transp. Proteins, Proc. Int. Conf., 6th
        (1983), 441-3. Editor(s): Urushizaki, Ichiro; Aisen, Philip; Listowsky,
        Irving. Publisher: Elsevier, Amsterdam, Neth.
        CODEN: 51RVAG
DT   Conference
LA   English
CC   9-2 (Biochemical Methods)
        Section cross-reference(s): 15
AB   Procedures for the separation and immunoassay of **lactoferrins** of
        humans and laboratory animals are described. **Lactoferrins** were separated
        from human and mouse milk by $(NH4)2SO4$ precipitation and chromatog. on
Sephadex G
        25 and ion-exchange columns, and then purified by affinity chromatog. on a
        heparin-Sepharose column. **Lactoferrin** in blood plasma of humans
        and laboratory animals was determined by ELISA as follows: antibodies to
        lactoferrin were raised in goats, and the IgG fraction of the
        antisera was purified by affinity chromatog. on **lactoferrin**
        -Sepharose 4B column. The pure antibodies were immobilized in microtiter
        wells with glutaraldehyde, and plasma samples were incubated in the wells
        for 5 h and then incubated with alkaline phosphatase-antibody conjugate
        overnight. After washing, the enzyme reaction was initiated by adding
        p-nitrophenyl phosphate in diethanolamine buffer. The liberated
        p-nitrophenolate was determined with a photometer at 405 nm, and the
        lactoferrin concns. were calculated by using a **std.**
        curve. The recovery of **lactoferrin** from milk was 70%,
        and **lactoferrin** concns. in normal human males and females were
        312.6 and 234.0 ng/mL, resp., and in male and female mice were 305.9 and
        252.9 ng/mL, resp.
ST   milk **lactoferrin** sepn; plasma **lactoferrin** detn ELISA;
        enzyme immunoassay **lactoferrin** plasma
IT   **Lactoferrins**
        RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
            (determination of, in blood plasma of humans and laboratory animals by
ELISA,
            lactoferrin separation from milk and)
IT   Blood analysis
            (**lactoferrin** determination in, of humans and laboratory animals by ELISA)
IT   Immunochemical analysis
            (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, for **lactoferrins**, of
            blood plasma of humans and laboratory animals)
IT   Milk
            (human, **lactoferrin** separation from, for ELISA)
IT   Milk
            (mouse, **lactoferrin** separation from, for ELISA)

AN   1984:435306   CAPLUS
DN   101:35306
ED   Entered STN: 04 Aug 1984
TI   Isolation and ELISA of mouse and human **lactoferrin**
AU   Sawatzki, Guenther; Kubanek, Bernhard
CS   Dep. Transfus. Med., Univ. Ulm, Ulm, D-7900, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO   Struct. Funct. Iron Storage Transp. Proteins, Proc. Int. Conf., 6th
        (1983), 441-3. Editor(s): Urushizaki, Ichiro; Aisen, Philip; Listowsky,
        Irving. Publisher: Elsevier, Amsterdam, Neth.
        CODEN: 51RVAG
DT   Conference
LA   English
CC   9-2 (Biochemical Methods)
        Section cross-reference(s): 15
AB   Procedures for the separation and immunoassay of **lactoferrins** of
        humans and laboratory animals are described. **Lactoferrins** were separated
        from human and mouse milk by $(NH4)2SO4$ precipitation and chromatog. on
Sephadex G
        25 and ion-exchange columns, and then purified by affinity chromatog. on a
        heparin-Sepharose column. **Lactoferrin** in blood plasma of humans
        and laboratory animals was determined by ELISA as follows: antibodies to
        lactoferrin were raised in goats, and the IgG fraction of the
        antisera was purified by affinity chromatog. on **lactoferrin**
        -Sepharose 4B column. The pure antibodies were immobilized in microtiter
        wells with glutaraldehyde, and plasma samples were incubated in the wells
        for 5 h and then incubated with alkaline phosphatase-antibody conjugate
        overnight. After washing, the enzyme reaction was initiated by adding
        p-nitrophenyl phosphate in diethanolamine buffer. The liberated
        p-nitrophenolate was determined with a photometer at 405 nm, and the
        lactoferrin concns. were calculated by using a **std.**
        curve. The recovery of **lactoferrin** from milk was 70%,
        and **lactoferrin** concns. in normal human males and females were
        312.6 and 234.0 ng/mL, resp., and in male and female mice were 305.9 and
        252.9 ng/mL, resp.
ST   milk **lactoferrin** sepn; plasma **lactoferrin** detn ELISA;
        enzyme immunoassay **lactoferrin** plasma
IT   **Lactoferrins**
        RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
            (determination of, in blood plasma of humans and laboratory animals by
ELISA,
            lactoferrin separation from milk and)
IT   Blood analysis
            (**lactoferrin** determination in, of humans and laboratory animals by ELISA)
IT   Immunochemical analysis
            (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, for **lactoferrins**, of
            blood plasma of humans and laboratory animals)
IT   Milk
            (human, **lactoferrin** separation from, for ELISA)
IT   Milk
            (mouse, **lactoferrin** separation from, for ELISA)

AN   1994:444930 BIOSIS
DN   PREV199497457930
TI   Immunochemical detection of human lactoferrin in feces as a new marker for inflammatory gastrointestinal disorders and colon cancer.
AU   Uchida, Kazuo [Reprint author]; Matsuse, Ryoichi; Tomita, Shinobu; Sugi, Kazunori; Saitoh, Osamu; Ohshiba, Saburo
CS   Kyoto Med. Sci. Lab., Furukawa-cho 328, Hazukashi Fushimi-ku, Kyoto 612, Japan
SO   Clinical Biochemistry, (1994) Vol. 27, No. 4, pp. 259-264.
      CODEN: CLBIAS. ISSN: 0009-9120.
DT   Article
LA   English
ED   Entered STN: 24 Oct 1994
      Last Updated on STN: 25 Oct 1994

AB   We have developed a new immunochemical test for **fecal lactoferrin** (LF) utilizing an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (**ELISA**). The **ELISA** had a sensitivity of about 10 mu-g/L of lactoferrin and the measurable range was 10.0-1000.0 mu-g/L (1.0-100.0 mu-g LF/g feces). The stability of lactoferrin in feces was greater than that of myeloperoxidase and leucocyte elastase. The fecal concentration of lactoferrin (mean +- SD) in 35 normal subjects was 0.75 +- 0.83 mu-g/g feces, whereas that in 24 patients with colon cancer was 74.4 +- 88.3 mu-g/g feces. The **fecal lactoferrin** concentration of 38 patient with active ulcerative colitis was 307.4 +- 233.9 mu-g/g feces, and that in 36 patients with active Crohn's disease was 191.7 +- 231.1 mu-g/g feces. The **ELISA** for human **fecal lactoferrin** might be useful in the diagnosis of colon disease.
CC   Clinical biochemistry - General methods and applications   10006
      Biochemistry methods - Proteins, peptides and amino acids   10054
      Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids   10064
      Enzymes - Methods   10804
      Enzymes - Physiological studies   10808
      Pathology - Diagnostic   12504
      Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease   12508
      Metabolism - Proteins, peptides and amino acids   13012
      Digestive system - Pathology   14006
      Neoplasms - Diagnostic methods   24001
      Neoplasms - Immunology   24003
      Neoplasms - Biochemistry   24006
      Immunology - General and methods   34502
      Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology   34508
IT   Major Concepts
          Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Clinical Chemistry (Allied Medical Sciences); Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Enzymology (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Metabolism; Oncology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pathology
IT   Chemicals & Biochemicals
          ELASTASE
IT   Miscellaneous Descriptors
          ACTIVE ULCERATIVE COLITIS; CROHN'S DISEASE; **ELISA**; LEUKOCYTE ELASTASE; MYELOPEROXIDASE; NEW DIAGNOSTIC METHOD; NEW ENZYMATIC METHOD; NEW IMMUNOLOGIC METHOD
ORGN Classifier
          Hominidae   86215
      Super Taxa

AN   1981:135418   CAPLUS
DN   94:135418
ED   Entered STN: 12 May 1984
TI   Statistical analysis of radioimmunoassays
AU   Paksy, Andras
CS   Klin. Epidemiol. Csoport, Semmelweis Orvostud. Egy. Biom., Budapest, Hung.
SO   Biologia (Budapest) (1979), 27(2), 121-47
        CODEN: BIOLD5; ISSN: 0133-3844
DT   Journal
LA   Hungarian
CC   9-5 (Biochemical Methods)
        Section cross-reference(s): 2
AB   Methods and problems in the statistical anal. of radioimmunoassay
        dose-response curves are discussed. **Linearization** and
        transformation procedures described in the literature are **reviewed**
        with regard to the difficultiecs involved in the **linearization**
        of **std. curves**. The log-logit transformation and the
        application of regression anal. for determination of the standard equation (by
the
        principle of the least squares) are described. Evidence is presented of
        the dose-dependence of dose-response curve variance (Bartlett test).
        Weighted regression anal. by the maximum likelihood procedure is described
        and illustrated by the example of the TSH radioimmunoassay **std.**
        curve. A short description is given of Rodbard's 4-parameter
        logistic model (Rodbard, D.; Copper, J. A., 1970), and some other
        linearization procedures are proposed for anal. of the
        dose-response relation.
ST   radioimmunoassay statistical analysis; TSH radioimmunoassay statistical
        analysis
IT   Statistics and Statistical analysis
            (in radioimmunoassay **std. curve** anal.)
IT   Radiochemical analysis
            (immunol., statistical anal. of **std. curves** in)
IT   Immunochemistry
            (radioimmunoassay, statistical anal. of **std. curves**
            in)
IT   9002-71-5
        RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
            (determination of, by radioimmunoassay, statistical anal. in)

AN   1981:135418   CAPLUS
DN   94:135418
ED   Entered STN: 12 May 1984
TI   Statistical analysis of radioimmunoassays
AU   Paksy, Andras
CS   Klin. Epidemiol. Csoport, Semmelweis Orvostud. Egy. Biom., Budapest, Hung.
SO   Biologia (Budapest) (1979), 27(2), 121-47
        CODEN: BIOLD5; ISSN: 0133-3844
DT   Journal
LA   Hungarian
CC   9-5 (Biochemical Methods)
        Section cross-reference(s): 2
AB   Methods and problems in the statistical anal. of radioimmunoassay
        dose-response curves are discussed. **Linearization** and
        transformation procedures described in the literature are **reviewed**
        with regard to the difficultiecs involved in the **linearization**
        of **std. curves**. The log-logit transformation and the
        application of regression anal. for determination of the standard equation (by
the
        principle of the least squares) are described. Evidence is presented of
        the dose-dependence of dose-response curve variance (Bartlett test).
        Weighted regression anal. by the maximum likelihood procedure is described
        and illustrated by the example of the TSH radioimmunoassay **std.**
        curve. A short description is given of Rodbard's 4-parameter
        logistic model (Rodbard, D.; Copper, J. A., 1970), and some other
        linearization procedures are proposed for anal. of the
        dose-response relation.
ST   radioimmunoassay statistical analysis; TSH radioimmunoassay statistical
        analysis
IT   Statistics and Statistical analysis
            (in radioimmunoassay **std. curve** anal.)
IT   Radiochemical analysis
            (immunol., statistical anal. of **std. curves** in)
IT   Immunochemistry
            (radioimmunoassay, statistical anal. of **std. curves**
            in)
IT   9002-71-5
        RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
            (determination of, by radioimmunoassay, statistical anal. in)

AN   1996:662373   CAPLUS
DN   125:346231
ED   Entered STN: 09 Nov 1996
TI   **Linear** calibration in quantitative chemical analysis
AU   Hoeyer, Boy
CS   Kemisk Institut, Aarhus Universitet, Den.
SO   Dansk Kemi (1994), 75(5), 26-28
       CODEN: DAKEAT; ISSN: 0011-6335
PB   Teknisk Forlag
DT   Journal; General Review
LA   Danish
CC   79-0 (Inorganic Analytical Chemistry)
       Section cross-reference(s): 80
AB   A **review** with 5 refs. The theory of **linear**
       calibration by least-square method is summarized, and a description is
       presented of how maximum precision can be obtained of concns. determined by the
       calibration. The article describes 2 calibration methods: (1) calibration
       from a **std. curve** measured from sep. standard solns., and
       (2) standard addition in which all measurements are conducted in the sample,
and
       discusses limitations and some practical aspects of the 2 methods.
ST   **review linear** calibration quant analysis; statistical
       analysis **linear** calibration **review**; least squares
       calibration analysis **review**
IT   Statistics and Statistical analysis
           (least-squares, **linear** calibration in quant. chemical anal.)
IT   Calibration
           (**linear**, in quant. chemical anal.)
IT   Analysis
           (quant., **linear** calibration in)

```
d his

        (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:39:20 ON 07 NOV 2005)

        FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT
        12:39:43 ON 07 NOV 2005
L1        8257 S (STANDARD CURVE) AND LINEAR?
L2          16 S L1 AND REVIEW?
L3          11 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=>
```

d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:39:20 ON 07 NOV 2005)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT
12:39:43 ON 07 NOV 2005
L1   8257 S (STANDARD CURVE) AND LINEAR?
L2   16 S L1 AND REVIEW?
L3   11 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=>

AN   1994:444930 BIOSIS
DN   PREV199497457930
TI   Immunochemical detection of human lactoferrin in feces as a new marker for
       inflammatory gastrointestinal disorders and colon cancer.
AU   Uchida, Kazuo [Reprint author]; Matsuse, Ryoichi; Tomita, Shinobu; Sugi,
       Kazunori; Saitoh, Osamu; Ohshiba, Saburo
CS   Kyoto Med. Sci. Lab., Furukawa-cho 328, Hazukashi Fushimi-ku, Kyoto 612,
       Japan
SO   Clinical Biochemistry, (1994) Vol. 27, No. 4, pp. 259-264.
       CODEN: CLBIAS. ISSN: 0009-9120.
DT   Article
LA   English
ED   Entered STN: 24 Oct 1994
       Last Updated on STN: 25 Oct 1994
AB   We have developed a new immunochemical test for **fecal**
       lactoferrin (LF) utilizing an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (
       ELISA). The **ELISA** had a sensitivity of about 10 mu-g/L
       of lactoferrin and the measurable range was 10.0-1000.0 mu-g/L (1.0-100.0
       mu-g LF/g feces). The stability of lactoferrin in feces was greater than
       that of myeloperoxidase and leucocyte elastase. The fecal concentration
       of lactoferrin (mean +- SD) in 35 normal subjects was 0.75 +- 0.83 mu-g/g
       feces, whereas that in 24 patients with colon cancer was 74.4 +- 88.3
       mu-g/g feces. The **fecal lactoferrin** concentration of
       38 patient with active ulcerative colitis was 307.4 +- 233.9 mu-g/g feces,
       and that in 36 patients with active Crohn's disease was 191.7 +- 231.1
       mu-g/g feces. The **ELISA** for human **fecal**
       lactoferrin might be useful in the diagnosis of colon disease.
CC   Clinical biochemistry - General methods and applications   10006
       Biochemistry methods - Proteins, peptides and amino acids   10054
       Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids   10064
       Enzymes - Methods   10804
       Enzymes - Physiological studies   10808
       Pathology - Diagnostic   12504
       Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease   12508
       Metabolism - Proteins, peptides and amino acids   13012
       Digestive system - Pathology   14006
       Neoplasms - Diagnostic methods   24001
       Neoplasms - Immunology   24003
       Neoplasms - Biochemistry   24006
       Immunology - General and methods   34502
       Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology   34508
IT   Major Concepts
           Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Clinical Chemistry (Allied
           Medical Sciences); Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical
           Sciences); Enzymology (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics);
           Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Immune System
           (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Metabolism; Oncology (Human
           Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pathology
IT   Chemicals & Biochemicals
           ELASTASE
IT   Miscellaneous Descriptors
           ACTIVE ULCERATIVE COLITIS; CROHN'S DISEASE; **ELISA**; LEUKOCYTE
           ELASTASE; MYELOPEROXIDASE; NEW DIAGNOSTIC METHOD; NEW ENZYMATIC METHOD;
           NEW IMMUNOLOGIC METHOD
ORGN   Classifier
           Hominidae   86215
       Super Taxa

![Scientific & Technical Information Center logo] **Scientific & Technical Information Center**
NPL Services for Examiners

My List - 0   Help

Search

Main Search | Advanced Keyword Search | Search History

Search: [ISSN ▼] [0891-3668] 🔍 Refine Search

> You're searching: **Scientific and Technical Information Center**

Item Information

▸ **Subscriptions**
   Holdings

Browse Catalog

by title:

● The Pediatric infect...

MARC Display

The Pediatric infectious disease journal.

Alt. Titles:	Pediatric infectious disease journal newsletter.
Imprint:	[Baltimore, Md. : Williams & Wilkins, c1987-
Notes:	Title from cover.
	Includes a separately paged section with title: The Pediatric infectious disease journal newsletter, v. 13, no. 1 (Jan. 1987)-
ISSN:	0891-3668
Subjects:	Communicable diseases in children -- Periodicals.
	Infection in children -- Periodicals.
Description:	v. : ill. ; 29 cm.
Continues:	Pediatric infectious disease